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POETRY.

From the Democratic Review, for February, 1843.

A PARABLE.

BY J. R. LOWELL.

Worn and footsore was the Prophet
  When he reached the holy hill;
"God has left the earth," he murmured,
  "Here his presence lingers still.

"God of the olden prophets,
  Wilt thou talk with me no more?
Have I not as truely loved thee
  As thy chosen ones of yore?

"Hear me, guider of my fathers,
  Lo, an humble heart is mine;
By thy mercy I beseech thee,
  Grant thy servant but a sign!"

Bowing then his head, he listened
  For an answer to his prayer;
No loud burst of thunder followed,
  Not a murmur stirred the air:

But the tuft of moss before him
  Opened while he waited yet,
And from out the rock's hard bosom
  Sprang a tender violet.

"God! I thank thee," said the Prophet,
  "Hard of heart and blind was I,
Looking to the holy mountain
  For the gift of prophecy.

"Still thou speakest with thy children
  Freely as in Eld sublime,
Humbleness and love and patience
  Give dominion over Time.

"Had I trusted in my nature,
  And had faith in lowly things,
Thou thyself would'st then have sought me,
  And set free my spirit's wings.

"But I looked for signs and wonders
  That o'er men should give me sway;
Thirsting to be more than mortal,
  I was even less than clay.

"Ere I entered on my journey,
  As I girt my loins to start,
Ran to me my little daughter,
  The beloved of my heart;

"In her hand she held a flower
  Like to this as like may be,
Which beside my very threshold
  She had plucked and brought to me."

WINTER.

I come not to deform the year,
  Nor wasting ruin spread;
Nor cast the freezing snow-storm drear
  Upon the unsheltered head,
Unbid of Him who rules alone
  Above, beneath the sky;
The first, the last, the eternal One,
  Mightier far than I.

He bids me touch the streams that flow,
  And bind in icy chains;
At his command I shed the snow,
  Which covers all the plains;
And loose the stormy winds that beat
  Upon the humble shed;
Where, in his cheerless, rude retreat,
  The wanderer makes his bed.

Ye desolate, who shrink beneath
  The cold and wintry blast,
Ye feel the bitterness of death,
  But soon it will be past.
There is a land of joy and peace,
  'Tis where the seraphs sing;
For there the winter's storms give place
  To an eternal spring.

MISCELLANY.

THE UNKNOWN NATION.

Mr. Norman, in his exceedingly interesting Travels in Central America, puts it down as a fact, that a people do exist who have never yet been visited.

"There is a district of country situated between Guatamalah, Yucatan, and Chiapas that has never yet been subdued. This section is surrounded by mountains, and is said to be inaccessible, except by one way, and that not generally known. No one yet, who has had the boldness to follow the inhabitants to their wild retreat, has ever returned to render an account of his journey. The inhabitants are represented as speaking the Maya and Tchole languages, and many of them as conversing well in Spanish.—From the latter circumstance, they are enabled to visit the nearest cities, sell their tobacco, the principal article they cultivate, and afterwards to return to their retreats. They are constituted of the Lacandrons and other savage tribes; are expert warriors, remarkably athletic, and very cruel. They are worshippers of idols, and their religious ceremonies are said to have undergone little or no change.

"Palenque is in the neighborhood of this settlement; and Waldeck, who says he has conversed with some of these people, understood that they had white persons among them—but whether they stay voluntarily, or are detained prisoners, he has not mentioned. The same nation is spoken of by Mr. Stephens. Their number is estimated at thirty thousand. Their secluded mode of life makes it almost impossible to arrive at any thing like correct impressions respecting them. The Indians of Yucatan and the neighboring provinces have been seen in conversation with persons from this district; they, however, appear to know as little of the people of whom I speak, as others. Could a friendly intercourse, by any possibility, be established with this surprising country, there is scarcely a doubt that a complete knowledge of the former inhabitants of the immense ruins scattered throughout the provinces, would be revealed. That their temples and records remain in safety, and are capable of speaking to posterity, there can be scarcely a question.

"I doubt if the above be a true estimate of their numbers, since they have been enabled to sustain themselves for ages (no one knows how long,) against enemies and intestine wars and dissolution. It would be more reasonable to suppose that they are the outcast Pelasgi of some invading nation, and the remnants of a power that once defended those wasted towns that now lie a huge mass of scattered ruins. The gathered fragments of Palenque, and other conquered places of equal importance, may have concentrated their broken strength within the boundaries of these hills, and, under the strong impulse of desperation, they may have preserved their nationality in defiance of all the force that surrounded them. It may well excite universal astonishment, when the fact becomes known, that there actually exists, within a territory of five hundred miles, a distinct people, that have governed themselves for ages, and that they continue to do so without assistance or protection. It would be a lesson to mankind to ascertain how they have managed their self-governing principles, and how they have preserved their national individuality. Three centuries have transpired since the conquest; and if neither Yankee nor Irishman have found their way among these Lacandrones before this, it deserves the careful consideration both of the psychologist and the statesman."

CHEMISTRY OF THE HUMAN BODY.

The various theories by which philosophers account for animal heat, have been, one after another, dropped, as they were found inconsistent with known natural laws, till at last Organic Chemistry has proved that our bodies are mere furnaces, so to speak, in which the elements of our being are consumed, and from which they are at last given off in the forms of carbon and vapor. "In the animal body the food is fuel; with a proper supply of oxygen, we obtain the heat given out during its oxidation or combustion."—In certain climates, vegetable diet supplies a sufficient carbon to the system, a little or no animal food is necessary to support life; but remove man to Melville Island, where a greater amount of heat is expanded in keeping the body at the natural temperature, and he would not only starve but freeze to death, if no more substantial food were afforded him than the fruits he fed upon before. One who goes scantily clothed, needs more nutritious food than one who dresses warmly; and in summer, every one feels less desire to eat than in winter, unless more violent exercise carries off a larger proportion of his substance by means of his respiration. It is a fact, stated by Franklin, in the account of his voyages north, that the fattest food become exceedingly palatable to those of his men who, at home, were surfeited by it: "if in hunting and fishing we were exposed to the same degree of cold as the Samoyedes, we should be able with ease to consume ten pounds of flesh and perhaps a dozen of tallow candles into the bargain daily, as warm clad travellers have related with astonishment, of those people."

Dr. Liebig shows, by his analysis, that the fluids and solids of our bodies differ from each other but slightly. Even that much abused bile, at whose door ignorance and quackery have often laid many ills, that only existed in greedy stomachs, disordered imaginations, evening potations, and morning indulgences, is proved to differ from our blood only in the proportion of a neutral salt which it contains: and far from being such a pernicious enemy of man, it is nothing more than fuel ready prepared for burning to keep him warm. With what astonishment would such individuals learn, that in their own systems there are daily secreted from seventeen to twenty-four ounces of bile, while in the horse thirty-seven pounds are daily manufactured, enough, they would suppose, to keep the whole family of mankind in jaundice for a year. These facts are proved by experiments.

DISEASE WITHOUT A REMEDY.—A certain lady waited on a physician in a great trouble about her daughter.

'What ails her?' said the doctor.

'Alas doctor! I cannot tell; but she has lost her humor, her looks, her stomach; her strength consumes every day, so that we fear she cannot live.'

'Why do you not marry her?'

'That we would fain do, and have offered her as good a match as she could ever expect, but she will not hear of marrying.'

'Is there no other, do you think, that she would be content to marry?'

'Ah, doctor! that is what troubles us; for there is a young gentleman we doubt not that she loves, that her father and I can never consent to.'

'Why, look you madam,' replies the doctor gravely, being amongst all his books in his closet, 'then the case is this, your daughter would marry one man, and you would have her marry another; in all my books I find no remedy for such a disease as this!'

A REMARKABLE WOMAN. The Westchester Jeffersonian says there is an old lady residing at Kennett Square, in that county, who is 95 years of age, and can read the finest print without the aid of spectacles. Her memory is surprising, and she can entertain one by the hour in recounting anecdotes and incidents of the revolutionary era, to which she was an eye witness, and which she delights dwelling upon.

A STRANGE STORY.

Lord Prudhoe and Major Felix being at Cairo last autumn, on their return from Abyssinia, where they picked up much of that information which has been worked up so well by Captain Bond Head in his Life of Bruce, found the town in a state of extraordinary excitement, in consequence of the recent arrival in those parts of a celebrated Magician, from the centre of Africa, somewhere in the vicinity of the Mountains of the Moon. It was universally said, and generally believed, that this character possessed and exercised the power of showing to any visiter who choose to comply with his terms, any persons, dead or living, whom the same visiter pleased to name. The English travellers, after abundent enquiries and some scruples, repaired to his residence, paid their fees, and were admitted to his *Sanctum*. They found themselves in the presence of a very handsome young Moor, with a very long black beard, a crimson caftan, a snow-white turban, eighteen inches high, blue trowsers and yellow slippers, sitting cross-legged on a turkey carpet, three feet square, with a cherry stalk in his mouth, a cup of coffee at his elbow, a diamond-hefted dagger in his girdle and in his right hand a large volume, clasped with brazen clasps. On hearing their errand, he arose and kindled some spices on a sort of small altar in the middle of the room. He then walked round and round the altar for half an hour or so, muttering words to them unintelligible; and having at length drawn three lines of chalk about the altar, and placed himself upright beside the flame, desired him to go seek a *Seer*, and he was ready to gratify them in all their desires. There was in the old days, whole schools of magicians here in Europe, who could do nothing in this line without the intervention of a *pure Seer*—to wit, a Maiden's eye. This African belongs to the same fraternity—he made them understand that nothing could be done until a virgin eye was placed at his disposal. He bade them go out in the streets of Cairo, and fetch up any child they fancied, under ten years of age. They did so; and after walking about for half an hour, selected an Arab boy, not apparently above eight, whom they found playing at marbles. They bribed him with a few half pence, and took him with them to the studio of the African Roger Bacon. The child was much frightened at the smoke, and the smell, and the chatter, and the *muttering*—but by and by he sucked his sugar candy, and recovered his tranquility, and the magician made him seat himself under a window—the only one that had not been darkened, and poured about a table-spoonful of some dark liquid into the hollow of the boy's right hand, and bade him hold the hand steady, and keep his eye fixed upon the surface of the liquid, and then resuming his old station by the brazier, sung out for several minutes to this end—what do you see? Allah bismillah,—what do you see? Illala Resoul Allah! What do you see? All the while the smoke curled up faster and faster. Presently the lad said, "*Bismillah!* I see a horse—a horseman—I see two horsemen—I see three—I see four—five—six—I see seven horsemen, and the seventh is a *Sultan*." "Has he a flag?" cries the Magician,—"He has three," answered the boy. "Tis well," says the other, "now halt!" and with that he laid his stick 'right across the fire, and standing up addressed the travellers in these words:—"Name your name—be it of those that are upon the earth or of those that are beneath it; be it Frank, Moor, Turk, or Indian, prince or beggar, living and breathing, or resolved into the dust of Adam, 3000 years ago—speak, and this boy shall behold and describe." The first name was William Shakspeare. The Magician made three reverences towards the window, waved his wand nine times, sung out something beyond their interpretation, and at length, called out, "Boy, what do you behold?"—"The Sultan alone remains," said the child—"and beside him I see a pale faced Frank—but not dressed like these Franks—with large eyes, a pointed beard, a tall hat, roses on his shoes, and a short mantle!" The other asked for *Francis Arouet de Voltaire*, and the boy immediately described a lean, old, yellow-faced Frank, with a huge brown wig, a nutmeg-grater profile, spindle shanks, buckled shoes, and a gold snuff box! Lord Prudhoe now named Arch Deacon Wragham, and the Arab boy made answer, and said, "I perceive a tall, gray-haired Frank, with a black silk petticoat, walking in a garden, with a little book in his hand. He is reading on the book—his eyes are bright and gleaming—his teeth are white—he is the happiest looking Frank I ever beheld." Major Felix now named a brother of his, who was in the cavalry of the East India Company, in the Presidency of Madras. The Magician signed, and the boy again answered. "I see a red-haired Frank, with a short red jacket, and white trowsers. He is standing by the sea-shore, and behind him there is a black man, in a turban, holding a beautiful horse richly caparisoned." "God in Heaven!" cried Felix. "Nay," the boy resumed, "This is an odd Frank—he has turned round while you are speaking, and, by Allah! he has but one arm!" Upon this the Major swooned away. His brother lost his left arm in the campaign of Ava!

SECRET OF SUCCESS. It is said, that 'the great secret of success in life is to keep going on; mark out an honest respectable course and go on. Let no obstable stay your progress. Success must attend your well directed efforts some time or other. It is only the wavering and the doubtful who fail.'

AN INDIAN JUGGLER.—To those who have never witnessed the extraordinary feats of this singular class of beings, what we are going to relate will doubtless appear too marvellous even for the pages of romance; but experience has sufficiently demonstrated the practicability of things, which by the uninitiated can be referred only to the operation of magic. Indeed, so singular and extraordinary have some of these performances appeared, that even the mighty Baber, the conqueror of Hindoston, has dedicated a portion of his interesting memoirs to a description of them, without, however, attempting their elucidation.

The juggler who now had the honor of entertaining the Maha Rajah and his party, was evidently a master of his art; and proceeded at once, as soon as his distinguished audience were seated, to astonish them with his dexterity. He first handed an egg round the circle, and then placed it in his bosom in order to hatch it. He requested the Ranee to signify the bird she wished to see produced, and the gentle Meena having named a dove, the symbol of her own innocent heart, it accordingly flew forth from the broken shell; and fluttering around for an instant soared into the sky with rapid pinion. This trick was frequently repeated, a different bird at every successive trial, by desire of one or another of the spectators; and a shower of Rupees, by order of the Ranee, repaid the ingenuity of the juggler, who, thus encouraged, prepared for fresh efforts.

Having desired one of his attendants to bring him a branch from a noble Mango tree which stood at a short distance, the juggler took it in his hand, and held it forth, all green and blossoming as it was; uttering certain incantations, and making a variety of grimaces indicative of the internal workings of a powerfully agitated spirit. Gradually, to the astonished eyes of the spectators, one blossom appeared sprouting forth, then another and another, till the amputated branch was nearly covered. Wonderful as this feat appeared, it was totally eclipsed by that which followed: for as the juggler still held the branch extended in his hand, and continued his incantations, the blossoms fell one by one; and in the place of each appeared an incipid Mango, which gradually swelled out to the largest size of that delicious fruit. These having been gathered by the juggler's attendants were presented in a golden salver to the Ranee and her party, though none could be prevailed on to taste a fruit which they verily believed to be the production of magic alone.

Tremenduous applause and a Royal largesse followed this extraordinary feat, and the juggler once more addressed himself to his singular exhibition. Taking in his hand a coil of rope which lay on the stage he flung it up with considerable force in the air; when strange to say, one end remained fixed above, the other falling down on the stage of the mountebank. Taking hold of this he kept firmly extended in a sloping direction from the summit; when, wonder upon wonders, a tiger appeared on the top in the act of descending the rope, which he actually did with great caution and precision, while many of the spectators fled screaming from the claws of the monster. Their panic, however, was very much increased when they beheld a lion following the tiger down the rope; and then a buffalo, an elephant, and sundry other animals, which were fortunately taken possession of by the attendants of the jugglar and conveyed behind the scenes, without causing any other mischief than the needless fright their first appearance had occasioned.

Some of the jugglers will tell any person their thoughts, cause the branch of a tree to blossom and to bear fruit within an hour, hatch an egg in their bosom in less than fifteen minutes, produce whatever bird may be demanded, and make it fly about the room, etc. etc.

FIGHTING AT SO MUCH PER MONTH.—An elderly gentleman residing not far from this, who had for years been notorious for his fighting propensities, although far from being a bully, was finally compelled to give up and knock under to almost every one who attacked him, on account of his age and infirmities. His will to engage in a fight was as good as ever, but his power was gone. In this dilemma he was accosted one day by a stout, double-fisted Kentuckian, who was anxious to procure some kind of a situation. He had worked on a farm, brought down horses on a flatboat, had whipped every thing of his own size or weight, and, in short, was "all sorts of a chap" at rough work generally.

The old hero of our tale at once bethought him that he had now met with exactly the man he wanted. He was involved in divers annoying difficulties with some of his neighbors, and being utterly unable to fight it out of them, he immediately asked the Kentuckian if he would undertake to do all his quarreling for him at so much a month. The latter said that he had taken a hand at almost every thing, and was willing to undertake all his rough fighting, provided he was well paid for it. A bargain was soon struck, papers were passed, and the Kentuckian let himself out to do all the old gentleman's fighting at thirty dollars a month and found—ten dollars more than he had ever before received for his services. This was in the morning.

About noon, and while the two personages were walking towards a tavern, the old gentleman met with a neighbor against whom he had long had a deadly grudge. Here was an opportunity to settle it, as his fighting man was at his elbow, and he at once commenced abusing his neighbor. The latter, who was a tall, stout lump of a fellow, retorted in a bold manner—the old gentleman threw back at him as good as he sent. From high words they were just about coming to blows, when the Kentuckian interposed. He pushed his employer aside with his brawny arm, and looking the other man full in his eye, told him he was a pretty fellow to want to fight an old man. "Why don't you take a man of your own age and size?" said he, squaring off and commencing dancing about his adversary in a manner truly belligerent. To cut a long story short, they soon went at it in furious style. The battle was a long and a severe one—now both were rolling, biting and gouging upon the ground; then they were upon their feet hammering away at each other with great fury. For some time it looked like a drawn game, but at length victory was declared in favor of the Kentuckian, altho' he had been severely bruised and battered in the struggle.

His employer took him home, washed and put clean clothes upon him, and expressed himself highly delighted with the fight, and more particularly the result. This was all very flattering to the Kentuckian; but when he came to think over his bargain, and reflected that he had only been employed a few hours, and had already had one tremenduous fight, he began to think his situation was not altogether so agreeable and as easy as he had at first anticipated. The old gentleman saw what was running in his mind, and accosted him with—

"I hope you like your new situation?"

The Kentuckian hesitated a moment. As we have said above, he thought over the hard fight he had already been engaged in, and reflected upon the chances of having a good many more just like it. But then there was no "back out" in his breed, and he answered the question by saying—

"Y-e-s, I'm tolerably well satisfied. I wish you distinctly to understand that I'm a man of my word. I've agreed to do your fighting at thirty dollars a month and found, and whenever you get me into a scrape you'll always find me *thar*; but allow me to remark that I think you are *inclined to be a little fractious at times.*—There was no real necessity, that I could see, for that almighty hard fight I had this morning, and my situation will be much more agreeable if you will be a trifle more guarded in your remarks in future."

We came off then.—*N. O. Picayune.*

SANTA ANNA. Several years since, this distinguished Chief, after attaining and holding for a suitable length of time, the highest station in the gift of the people, retired to private life, after the example of the illustrious Washington. It was then thought by many, that he was exempt from the general infirmity of the Spanish-American Chiefs,—an all absorbing ambition,—and that his bosom was animated by a love of genuine liberty. Never was an opinion more erroneous. This was shown, a year or two ago, by his riding again into power, over the head of the rightful President, Bustamente, by means of an armed revolution, and it is further shown by his suppression of the Federal Congress of Mexico, the news of which has just reached this country. This he has effected, not in a constitutional way, nor as the result of an overwhelming popular movement, but by the terror of a large military force, which he has been accumulating for months, under the pretext of an intended invasion of Texas. He is now, in effect, sole Dictator of Mexico; and his government is a military despotism. [Jour. Com.

Legislature of Maine.

IN HOUSE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Resolve in favor of Charles N. Buckman, (granting him $5 per month for one year) was read a second time.

Mr Abbot moved to amend by striking out all after the word Resolve, and inserting new phraseology, granting that individual $7 per month for seven years, if he should so long live. Lost.

Mr Abbot moved another amendment granting the individual $6 per month, for seven years. Mr A. advocated his amendment. He stated that the individual was rendered an invalid for life by reason of a fever occasioned by exposure in the Aroostook expedition, which left him with fever sores on his legs, etc.

Mr Otis opposed the amendment.

Mr Abbot further advocated the amendment; which then prevailed—49 to 43, and the Resolve as amended passed to be engrossed.

Report of the Special Committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to change of the time of the meeting of the Legislature from winter to summer, that legislation is inexpedient, came from the Senate re-committed, with instructions to said Committee to report a resolve submitting the question of a change to the people.

Mr Otis of St. George, moved that the House non-concur with the Senate, and accept the report.

Mr Perry of Oxford, opposed the motion, advocated a concurrence with the Senate, and maintained the propriety of a change, on grounds of economy—contending that a saving of fuel, lights, etc., would be effected, in addition to other considerations.

Mr Lyman of Lubec, supported the motion, and spoke at length in opposition to the proposed change of the Constitution.

Mr Perry replied—when, without taking any question, the subject, on motion of Mr Poole of Standish, was laid on the table.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Mr Strout moved a joint order (the House concurring) that when any Bill &c. was ordered

to be printed, and the number of copies was not specified, the number should be 300, to be distributed in the manner specified in the order.

Mr Ingalls spoke in favor of the order as likely to remedy some abuses.

Mr Stanley moved to amend by including the Reporters of the two Houses.

The amendments were adopted and the order passed.

Mr Parris called up the Apportionment Bill, and moved that Tuesday next be assigned for the second reading. *Agreed* to.

In House, nothing of importance transacted.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Mr Leavett moved to non-concur with the House in an order instructing the Com. to report a Bill for the repeal of an Act regulating certain fisheries on the coast of Washington County.

Mr Ingalls said his only object was to get light upon the subject, and he would withdraw his previous motion, and, on the suggestion of the gentleman from Washington, moved to non-concur with the House and refer the whole subject to a Select Committee of the Senate, who should report a statement of facts.

The motion of Mr Ingalls prevailed, and Messrs Sawtelle, Main, and Brooks were appointed the committee.

Mr Parris, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill in addition to chapter 12 of the Revised Statutes, relative to administrators, guardians, &c.; also on petition of John Rogers and others, leave to bring in a bill; also a bill altering law relative to taxes and assessors' warrants in certain cases; also leave to bring in a bill, on petition of town of Milford.

Report accepted, and the several bills read once and assigned for Monday next. Adjourned.

IN HOUSE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

On motion of Mr Hart of Portland,

Ordered, that the Secretary of State be directed to prepare and report to this House, a table, showing the names of all the towns that have been incorporated by the Legislature since the publication of Greenlief's Map in 1828, exhibiting the several dates of their incorporation, the counties in which they are now situated, and the names or designations by which they were severally known and marked on Greenlief's Map: also a statement of the present boundaries of those counties, that have been formed since the publication of said map, and any other changes that have been made in county lines since that time.

On motion of Mr Darling of Bluehill,

Ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Revised Statutes in relation to Sheriffs' fees, as to allow Sheriffs and their deputies a reasonable per centage on the amount secured by attachment on personal property; also of increasing their fees on Sheriffs' bonds.

Mr Gould of Embden, offered the following:

Ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law, that all contracts, under *twenty dollars*, made after the 20th of March next, shall be debts of honor, and the making of all writs after the said 20th of March next for debts under twenty dollars be abolished.

Mr Thurston of Charleston called upon the mover for reasons in favor of the order.

Mr Gould said the first reason why the order should pas, was, that such a law as the one mentioned in the order, would compel those who make writs to abandon the business, and give them the privilege, in common with himself, of digging potatoes for a livelihood. Another reason was, that such a law was desired by many of his constituents, and among them a number of merchants. He was informed by them that on demands of less than twenty dollars, the attorney's costs when left for collection, usually swallowed up the whole amount, so that nothing was realized to the creditor. He thought it was better for the creditor to have all demands of that amount considered as debts of honor, in which case they would oftener realize payment.

Mr Thurston moved to amend the order by striking out the words "twenty dollars" whenever they occur, so as to make all debts *honorary*. Mr T. said that public opinion had come to such a pass, that it was deemed honorable and and right to resist the payment of debts. In fact, debts were even now, virtually *honorary*. It was impossible to collect any thing by any process of litigation. Though a man were able to ride about in a fine carriage, and live in a splendid mansion, worth his thousands, still you could not by course of law collect a farthing of him. Mr T. said it would save millions of money now expended uselessly in litigation, to make all debts honorary, and confer the greatest blessing possible on community, by abolishing litigation.

Mr Perry of Oxford, hoped the amendment would be withdrawn, and the order allowed to pass, without being attacked in this backhanded manner. He objected to this order being singled out, for destruction by side-blow amendments. Let the order pass unobstructed. Order after order had come in here, until they had become as numerous as the frogs of Egypt, and found a passage; which had no more meaning to them than the one now before the House. He was for letting this one have its run also.

Mr Thurston said his object in offering the amendment had been mistaken. He offered it in all seriousness; and not to defeat the order. He was in favor of the order—he was in favor of abolishing all litigation, which had proved one of the greatest curses of the age. But as objections had been made to it, he withdrew the amendment.

Mr Gould said he did not introduce the order for his own benefit—he did not wish to avoid his own liabilities—and he would give notice to all, that his name was not to be found among the list of bankrupts. But he introduced the order in compliance with the request of several of his constituents.

Mr Bailey of Durham, moved to lay the order on the table.

Mr Chapman of Nobleboro', was in favor of permitting the inquiry proposed in the order, to go before the Committee, as a matter of courtesy to the mover. If the order possessed no merits, he was in favor of having its demerits inquired into.

Mr Severance of Augusta, was also in favor of the passage of the order on the same grounds.—It had been the practice to allow orders of inquiry to pass, unopposed, unless they were frivolous in their nature. This related to a subject of great interest to the community, and there might doubtless be urged in favor of such a law as was proposed, many cogent arguments. He had no doubt, however, what the report of the committee in respect to the subject, would be. But courtesy required that the order should have a passage.

The motion to lay on the table was then lost, and the order passed, *nem. con.*

IN HOUSE.

MONDAY, Feb. 6.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Mr Bridgham introduced several Resolves in favor of Amos Kendall.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill to authorize the County Commissioners of Cumberland and Lincoln Counties to lay out a certain road. Resolve in favor of Ephraim S. Crockett—Resolve in favor of the Passamaquoddy Indians.

Mr Bridgham from Committee on Literature and Literary Institutions, reported Legislation inexpedient on the order relative to granting aid to the Maine Wesleyan Seminary.—Accepted.

Mr Merritt moved an order that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering (in certain particulars specified in the order) the law relative to the taxation of personal property not in the hands of its owners.—Agreed to.

Adjourned.

IN HOUSE.

MONDAY, Feb. 6.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

On motion of Mr Abbot of Belfast, the 49th Rule of the House, limiting the reception of petitions to 30 days from the commencement of the session, without leave of the House, was suspended for ten days.

Passed to be engrossed—Resolve repealing a Resolve authorizing a loan in behalf of the State, approved March, 1841.

Mr Hart of Portland, called up the motion of Mr Otis to reconsider the vote whereby the House on Friday last, gave passage to an order calling upon the Secretary of State for certain statistical information relative to territorial alterations in the State since the publication of Greenlief's map; and the motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr Perry called up the the report of Select committee relative to a summer session. The question was on concurring with the Senate in the recommitment of the report, with instructions to report a resolve submitting the question of change of the constitution in this respect to the people.

Mr Otis moved to nonconcur with the Senate and accept the report; and spoke against the summer session.

Mr Frye of Bethel, advocated a submission of the question to the people.

Mr Lyman of Lubec, supported the motion and spoke against summer sessions.

Mr Thurston of Charleston, rose to speak, but gave way to a motion to adjourn.

And the House then adjourned.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Mr Brooks, from the Committee on the Division and Alteration of Counties reported a bill on petitions of Mark Young et al, and of Freeman Hall et al—read and assigned, on motion of Mr Bridgham, for one week from to-morrow.

Passed to be enacted—Bill to incorporate the Bartlett Cemetry—Bill to set off a part of the town of Hope in the County of Waldo, and annex the same to the town of Appleton.

Mr Atwood from the Committee on Bills in Second Reading, reported with a verbal amendment, the Bill for an additional Judge.

Mr Ingalls said that at first he had had doubts of the propriety of the measure proposed by this bill, but that subsequent examination had removed those doubts. He had taken considerable pains to inform himself of the business of the Supreme Court and the competency of three men to perform it in a satisfactory manner, and he had come to the conclusion that the interests of the people and of the State called strongly, for an additional Judge. He had conversed with many members of the Legislature, and so far as he knew all were united in favor of the bill. He had written to Judge Shepley upon the subject and asked leave to read a portion of his reply.—Mr I. then read the following extract:—

"PORTLAND, Jan. 31st, 1843.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 28th inst., it will be more satisfactory to have me state facts, which will enable you to form your own opinions, than it will be to have me express an opinion on the propriety of increasing the number of Judges.—Thirteen weeks service is required in attending court and hearing cases, presenting questions of law, and all the Judges are expected to be present. The terms for Jury trials usually require about thirty weeks of service. One only is required to be present.

There has been for several years past from 250 to 275 cases of law presented for decision, during each year. Those questions, in which all the members of the court can become satisfied, that they have arrived at correct conclusions, and in which they agree in coming to the same conclusion, are decided during the terms. The others requiring a more careful examination, where they can have access to more books, and more time for reflection, and in which written opinions are to be drawn, and published, disclosing the reasons for the decisions, occupy the attention of the Judges, when they are not required to attend courts. These cases have usually been found to be from 170 to 180, yearly. To enable you to perceive how the Judges employ their time at a single glance, I will exhibit it in the working days.

Days in the year,		365
Lord's days deducted,		52
		313
Each Judge attends law terms 13 weeks equal to	78	
Each attends jury terms 10 weeks,	60—	138
Working days not employed at court,		175

In these 175 days, about 175 cases of law are to be examined and opinions drawn in the manner before stated. Let each take his share and each Judge must examine one such case and draw a written opinion in every three days on an average, when not employed in travelling to or from or attending courts. And must also, in the same three days examine two other opinions drawn by his associates and form his opinion whether he ought to agree with them. That is, he must make up his opinion on one case each day upon an average, and the business cannot be done without it. In this way the business, it will be perceived, must be less perfectly performed than it might be if more time were allowed. And in this calculation no time has been allowed to be lost by his own illness, or the members of his family; and none to attend to his own private affairs, and none for relaxation, and none to be employed for general reading and improvement.

* * * * *

That it will be difficult under such circumstances for any one to increase his reputation for intellectual power or learning will be admitted.

But the character of the individual and of the tribunal should be more a matter of public interest than of private concern. For on the intelligent, learned, and faithful administrations of law, not only the character of the State, but some of its greatest and most important interests must in some degree depend.

* * * * *

I am with great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
ETHER SHEPLEY.

Dr. THOD. INGALLS."

Is it not evident, continued Mr I. that help is demanded and ought to be given? Here was high authority for the necessity of the measure, and he presumed that nothing he could add would make clearer so plain a case.

The bill was then laid on the table.

Mr Ingalls called up the bill for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress.

Mr Hubbard moved an order that the bill be re-committed to a Joint Select Committee with instructions to bring in a bill, based upon population as near as may be.

Mr. Sawtelle advocated the motion. He disliked the Bill of the majority, an outline of which was given in the last Democrat. He thought County lines were not sufficiently regarded. He spoke at some length on the Bill and warmly advocated its reference to a special committee.

Mr Ingalls opposed the motion. He thought it would delay the business of the session. He wished to meet the question in the Senate and not renew its discussion in committee.

Mr. Parris agreed with Mr. Ingalls. He thought it a difficult matter to propose an apportionment Bill that would meet with universal approbation. The Bill was not one that he particularly favored. He said "he had yielded, by consenting to this Bill, more perhaps than was consistent with his duty to his constituents." He thought it impossible to make an apportionment *based on population* according to the proposition of the gentleman from Kennebec.

Mr. P. commented in detail on the minority Bill.—The plan of the majority he did not think was perfect, but was decidedly better than that of the minority. It at least formed a good *starting point*. If amendments were desirable, let them be made, and their justice and equality be tested. If a better plan could be proposed he would go for it.

Mr. *Hubbard* then made some remarks. *He* concluded by amending his first motion, striking out that part of his order which required a Bill *based on population*, and also the part ordering a recommitment of the minority Bill.

The order was so amended.

Mr Ingalls called for the yeas and nays and they were ordered.

The debate was further continued by several Senators, whose remarks will be given hereafter. Without taking any question the Senate adjourned.

IN HOUSE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7.

Report in relation to summer sessions (pending when the House last adjourned) was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr Chapman of Nobleboro',

Ordered, That the Committee on the Militia be directed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law for organizing, governing and disciplining the Militia of this State on the following basis, viz:

1st. To enroll all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years.

2d. To organize two divisions of volunteers to be composed of suitable members of Artillery, Light Infantry and Riflemen to be armed from the State Arsenal and do all the active duty.

3d. To abolish all rations and all bounties except of volunteers.

4th. The discharge of volunteers after seven years service.

5th. To provide for the discharge of all officers and the repeal of such of the present laws as are inconsistent with such an organization.

Mr Chapman said the order contained a rough outline of such a system as he thought ought to be adopted. He said it was impossible to keep up so extensive an organization as the present system required—public opinion was against it. Mr C. further explained his views in relation to the subject.

Mr Perry of Oxford, had no objection to the passage of the order, but did not fully assent to the principles contained in it.

Mr Otis moved to lay the order on the table.

Mr Morse of Bath, was in favor of this motion. The principles indicated in this order, struck him as worthy of consideration. The motion was agreed to.

The report of the Select Committee in relation to summer sessions, was taken up. The question being on a motion to non-concur the Senate in recommitting, with instructions to the people, and to accept the report declaring legislation inexpedient.

The question on the motion to non-concur with the Senate and accept the Report, was then taken by yeas and nays and decided in the negative as follows—yeas 40, nays 63.

So the House concurred with the Senate in the recommitment of the Report, with instructions to bring in a resolve submitting the question of an amendment of the Constitution, changing the session of the Legislature from Winter to Summer, to the people.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.

Mr Strout called up the Congressional Apportionment Bill—and the question was on recommitting both the Report of the majority and minority to a Select Committee.

The motion was advocated by Messrs Cary, Main and Sawtelle, and opposed by Messrs Leavitt, Smart, Bridgham, Ingalls and Parris; when the question was taken and the motion lost, by yeas and nays, as follows—yeas 9—nays 17.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 14, 1843.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The Legislature, as is well known, are required, during the present session, to enact a Law apportioning the State into Congressional Districts. The subject has been referred to a Joint Committee and a report made thereon. It appears that the Report of the Committee was not unanimous; for there was a majority and a minority Report. The question, as will be seen by our Legislative proceedings, is now under discussion in the Senate.

The State is entitled, according to a late Apportionment Act of Congress, to seven Representatives. According to population 71,685 inhabitants elect one Representative. As near an approach to this number in each District as possible is called for and must be arrived at if it can be—having due reference to the compactness of territory, County lines, and ratio of increase.

In regard to the number required in each District to elect a Representative (71,685) both Reports are wide of the mark; but the minority report presents the most glairing and palpable excesses. This excess in relation to "Old Oxford," cannot be submitted to. We protest against it. We don't feel, however, the least troubled about the passage of such a Bill. As regards excesses and deficits let us compare the two Reports.

	MAJORITY.	
1st Dis.	York County, entire,	54,023
2d "	Cumberland with 2 town off of Lincoln	71,674
3d "	Kennebec with 12 town off of Lincoln,	75,425
4th "	Waldo County entire and rest of Lincoln,	77,269
5th "	Oxford, Franklin, and Somerset, minus 9 towns,	84,103
6th "	Hancock, Washington and Aroostook,	66,363
7th "	Penobscot, Piscataquis and 9 towns off of Somerset.	67,368
	MINORITY.	
1st Dis.	York and *Oxford*,	92,362
2d "	Cumberland,	68,160
3d "	Kennebec and Franklin,	76,094
4th "	Lincoln,	63,512
5th "	Waldo and Somerset,	77,447
6th "	Penobscot and Piscataquis,	54,147
7th "	Hancock, Washington & Aroostook,	60,365

It will be seen by comparing the two Reports that "Old Oxford" is saddled with a great excess in both cases; but the excess of the minority is odious and unjust, unequal and intolerable. It is enough in the name of truth, to have an excess of 12,414; but add to that 8,267 more, as the minority report has, making an aggregate excess equal to 20,681, and the Bill becomes a preposterous absurdity. Then look on the map and see Oxford and York as a District! It won't bear looking at.—It's too waspish!

DECISION OF THE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

We know not how this decision may strike others, but it is not such a one as we expected after seeing all the testimony. We will not say, however, that the decision is, all the circumstances considered, unjust or erroneous. We do not belong to that class of our citizens who are so perfectly acquainted with a Seamans' life and perils as some of our neighbors, and cannot therefore pronounce sentence in the case with so much promptitude and intuition. Still we must say the decision is not what we expected.

Although we admit that a mutiny was contemplated, was there a sufficient number engaged in the plot to carry their nefarious designs into execution? We think not. The crew consisted of Officers and petty Officers, 24. Ordinary seamen, 9. Landsmen, 6, and 74 Apprentices, making in the whole 113. Engaged in the mutiny was one officer (Spencer), 1 Landsman, 1 Sailing Master's Mate, 4 ordinary Seamen, and 6 Apprentices, in all 15. Is it possible for 15 men on ship-board to force a vessel out of the hands of 98?—We don't believe in praising a man's courage, bravery and prudence, who feared such an event under such circumstances.

Could not the Brig Somers have been brought safely into port without the execution, in spite of the mutineers? We sincerely believe it might. But here is the opinion of the Court.

The Court after due deliberation, resolve to report the facts and circumstances of the case submitted to them, and to deliver their opinion upon the facts as follows:—

In execution of the order of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, the Court, with the exception of ten of the crew who are in confinement, examined every officer, seaman, and apprentice, belonging to the United States Brig Somers, in her late cruise, and unanimously report the following facts as proved to the satisfaction of the Court by the testimony, the record of which they have the honor herewith to submit.

That on the 27th of November, 1842, in lat. 13 24 16, and longitude 41 24 45, Commander McKenzie discovered that a mutiny had been organized on board the brig Somers.

The Court further finds that such mutiny did exist, and that Midshipman Philip Spencer, Boatswain's Mate Samuel Cromwell, and Seaman Elisha Small, were ringleaders in it, and that others of the crew had knowledge of its existence and participated in its guilt.

That on the 27th November, Midshipman Spencer was arrested and confined in irons, that on the subsequent day Boatswain's Mate Cromwell and Seaman Small were also confined in irons, and at the time they were so confined, it was the intention of Commander McKenzie to bring them to the United States to be tried by the laws of their country and that to effect this desired object Commander McKenzie adopted every measure that a brave, prudent, and skillful officer could adopt. That during the confinement of the prisoners, sullenness, discontent inattention to duty, disobedience to orders, often as seamen know, and naval records prove, the sole precursors to open acts of violence and blood, were manifested by the crew, and justly excited the belief in the Commander and the officers, that an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoners and take the brig from those to whom she had been entrusted by the Government.

The Court further find that there was no place on board the Brig, which would have given greater assurance of protecting the prisoners from a rescue, than the quarter deck, on which they were confined.

That Commander McKenzie in the responsible situation in which he was placed, sought as it was his duty to do, the advice and counsel of his officers and that the unanimous advice and opinion of those officers, after an examination of some of the crew and careful deliberation, was that the safety of the brig Somers depended upon the immediate execution of Midshipman Spencer, Botswain's Mate Cromwell, and Seaman Small.

That Commander McKenzie, in pursuance of the advice of his officers, and in obedience to the dictates of his own judgment, did execute, by hanging, Midshipman Spencer, Boatswain's Mate Cromwell, and Seaman Small.

That such execution took place on the 1st. December, 1842 in latitude 17 deg. 34m. 28s., and longitude 41deg. 24m. 45. and that the brig at the time of the execution, was by the log, distant from St. Thomas 525 1-2 miles, at which place she arrived on the 5th December, 1842.

The Court further find that the conduct of Commander McKenzie had been kind to his crew, attentive to their wants, and their comforts that he was studious to promote their knowledge of their profession, and that no punishments were inflicted greater than were rendered necessary by the discordant nature of the crew, and the proper discipline of a man-of-war.

The Court further find that the conduct of Commander McKenzie, Lieutenant Gansevoort and the officers of the brig, was during the trying scenes through which they passed, collected, calm and brave, and justified the confidence reposed in them by their country.

OPINION.

The Court are, therefore, of opinion,

That a mutiny had been organized on board the United States brig Somers to murder the officers and take possession of the brig.

That Midshipman Philip Spencer, Boatswain's Mate, Samuel Cromwell, and Seaman Elisha Small, were concerned in, and guilty of such mutiny.

That had not the execution taken place, an attempt would have taken place to release the prisoners, murder the officers, and take command of the brig.

That such an attempt, had it been made in the night, or during a squall, would, in the judgment of the court, from the number and character of the crew, the small size of the brig, and the daily decreasing physical strength of the officers, occasioned by almost constant watching and broken slumbers, have been successful.

That Commander McKenzie, under these circumstances, was not bound to risk the safety of his vessel, and jeopard the lives of the young officers, and the loyal of his crew, in order to secure to the guilty the forms of trial, and that the immediate execution of the prisoners was demanded by duty and justified by necessity.

The Court are further of opinion, that throughout all those painful occurrences, so well calculated to disturb the judgment, and try the energy of the bravest and most experienced officer, the conduct of Commander McKenzie and his officers, was prudent, calm, and firm, and that he and they honorably performed their duty to the service and their country.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
President of the Court.
(Signed) ODGEN HOFFMAN,
Judge Advocate.

THE EXCHEQUER.

This scheme, proposed by Mr. Tyler, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, of which Mr. Fillmore was Chairman. Mr. F. reported against it, and went into an elaborate argument to prove that it was dangerous and inexpedient. A vote, condemnatory of this financial scheme of President Tyler, was taken a week ago last Friday, and resulted in 18 in favor and 193 against it. A few whigs voted for it; and in order to pay them for this chivalrous act some Whig Journals are for unchurching them. This is cruel.

Mr. Atherton made a minority Report accompanied with a Resolution incorporating in it the principles of the Sub Treasury. We take the following from the Globe.

"Mr. Atherton's proposition, based on principles of the sub treasury, obtained a much higher vote than was anticipated at the opening of the session of Congress.—It was the result of public opinion, which has gradually worked its way into the House. The vote for the restoration of the independent treasury principle, in opposition to all other schemes of administering the finances, stood 105 to 115. There were several members casually absent from the House, (but in the city) who, if present, would have made the vote between a *banking* and an *independent treasury* a very close one. As it stands, however, the Democracy have every reason to be satisfied with the issue."

The lawyers and office holders in New Hampshire are passing through a firey ordeal. Hill's Patriot, the ... Gazette, and Advocate of Democracy are magazines of shot and powder; and the way they use it is a caution. If their accusations are not true the accused are most ...iously persecuted and will finally come off conquerors.

The Maine Enquirer opposes the majority Report for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress. It maintains that Lincoln will lose its identity and become entirely merged in other Districts. One Report pleases Oxford and displeases Lincoln—the other pleases Lincoln and displeases Oxford. We have vastly more reason to complain of the minority Report than Lincoln has to complain of the majority. She falls short of 71,685 about 6000, while Oxford District exceeds the required number over 20,000! We hope you will get what you want "Old Lincoln;" but in order to do so, you must pay some regard to your neighbors. Every body can't be pleased; but the more the reasons of complaint are lessened the nearer the Act will approach right and justice.

The poor Whigs are consoling themselves with the precious idea that there is about to be division and rivalry among the different candidates for the Presidency in the Democratic party. This would be consoling indeed, if there was the least reason to think so. They might shed tears of joy over such a calamity, and long for the time to come that they might exult and rejoice. But we can tell them they will enjoy it as they do their victories generally, only in anticipation.

Those distinguished gentlemen Calhoun, Van Buren, Buchanan, Benton and others are all firm republicans—looking to the good of the country. They are willing to concede to each other any thing that shall mar or hazard the success of the Democratic cause in '44. Discord cannot enter our ranks, however much our opponents may covet such a state of things; or, however much they may substitute their jealousies for their wishes.

INSANE HOSPITAL REPORT.

We have received the annual Report of this Institution. Dr. Isaac Ray is Superintendent and Physician. The Report gives a somewhat flattering account of the present condition of his Department. The benevolent objects contemplated by the originators of this Institution are about being realized. We hope it may flourish like similar ones in other places, and become an honor to the State.

QUIZZICAL.—The editor of the Kennebec Journal (fed) makes some comments upon Mr. Calhoun's speech on the late Treaty, published in the Waldo Signal, (fed.) and asks that paper if it is in its place to publish any thing from Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Signal, you must reconsider, and call in the edition containing that distinguished gentleman's speech. You didn't ask leave. [Oxford Democrat.

The above is an entire fiction. We approve the most of Mr. Calhoun's speech on the Treaty, and would publish it ourselves if we had room. [Kennebec Journal.

Mr. Journal just look at your editorial of Jan. 20.—Didn't you ask Mr. Signal "if he was not out of place in publishing any thing from Mr. Calhoun." We are not aware that such remarks are fictions. By *fiction* you do not mean falsehood; but poetery—a licensed departure from the truth, eh?

Suspected Murder.—A man by the name of Elisha Wilson, of Harpswell, was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning, week. He was 39 years old. He was well on going to bed. The wife states that he was unwell in the night when she got up to light a candle, and he immediately fell out of bed upon the floor, striking upon a chair and causing a severe wound of the head. She called a Mr. Thorn to assist her to raise him on the bed. After this he soon expired.

A Coroner's jury was called and the head was examined by physicians. On removing the scalp the skull was exposed when it was found that it had been perforated by a blow—the opening being an inch and three quarters in length and an inch in depth.—Verdict,—that Mr. Wilson came to his death by a blow on the head inflicted by some deadly weapon.—Mr. Wilson was a mild inoffensive man.

The wife of the deceased is but 21 years of age.—Mr. Thomas Thorn is 24 years of age, and had been living in the family about two months. They have both been committed to Portland Jail to await their trial for wilful murder at the April term of the Supreme Court.

The great "kicked out" has backed out, and a gentleman of principle now conducts the editorial of a certain paper. We have set somebody on the right track with a few unimportant exceptions. We are glad of it. Somebody won't go over to Federalism or Tylerism this time, because Isaac don't make out better. Look out for a hurricane in politics and in something else. We don't know as it will occur in April; but it will come, or else the prediction of it will prevent it.

Snow storms in abundance. We had two last week. It is judged that 18 inches of snow fell. The last snow lies perfectly still, owing to a small quantity of rain.

Millerism is said to be having a great run in New Hampshire. A letter—says the Saco Democrat—dated at Concord says that this mania is in the full tide of successful operation in that town, and engrosses a large share of the attention of the people generally. It not only prevented one man from digging his potatoes in the fall, but it has actually broken up a flourishing school, set the school district into a hubbub, and has driven the schoolmaster to seek other quarters.—Out of eighteen or twenty persons in the Lunatic Asylum at Concord, twelve are the victims of this mania.

The American of last week says that some of the Portland Millerites say that they do not expect to see but two Sundays more before they are caught up, and the world begins to burn.

The story that Miller had discovered an error in his calculations of one thousand years, is contradicted.—It is said that he still adheres to his old opinion that the world is to be destroyed in April. He hasn't shown so much shrewdness as we gave him the credit of possessing.

Erysipelas in Vermont. From the Vermont Watchman, we learn that the erysipelas is prevailing at Charlestown, Newark, and Burke, at the north of Montpelier. In some districts, says the paper referred to, the number of well is scarcely sufficient to take care of the sick and bury the dead.

A man Killed on the Railroad.—We learn that on Thursday last, says the York County Herald, an Irish laborer, who was upon a train of dirt cars, near Kennebunk, by some means was knocked off while the cars were in motion, and fell upon the track in such manner as that the wheels passed over him, causing immediate death.

☞ The Rev. Calvin Bush, a clergyman, is charged on oath with the crime of seduction, at Weedsport, Cayuga County, N. Y.

☞ The Miller Tabernacle, in Boston, has been insured against fire for one year!

GEN. JACKSON'S FINE.

In our number of the 24th ult. we stated upon the authority of Mr. Kendall, that the defender of New Orleans accepted the thousand dollars raised by the ladies of that city, not for himself nor as a reimbursement of the unjust fine imposed on him by Judge Hall, but to be distributed among the widows and orphans. Gen. Jackson did not accept the money even for this generous purpose—he declared he could not accept of it, but at the same time he requested that the money raised should be applied to the relief of those whose relations had fallen in battle.

Extract from Eaton's Life of Jackson, page 422.

"So riveted was the impression that the course pursued by the commanding general was correct and the conduct of Judge Hall more the result of spleen than anything else that the citizens of New Orleans determined to ward off the effect of his intended injury" by discharging, themselves, the fine imposed. It was only necessary to be thought of, and it was done. So numerous were the persons entertaining the same feelings on the subject, that in a short time the entire sum was raised by voluntary contributions. The General understanding what was in agitation, to spare his own and their feelings, had dispatched his aide-de-camp to seek the Marshal, and thereby avoided the necessity of refusing a favor intended to be offered, and which he could not have accepted. Without, however, any knowledge of his wishes, or consulting at all his feelings on the subject, they proceeded in the arrangement, and by subscription the entire amount, was, in a short time, raised and deposited to his use in bank, and notice thereof given. But it was not accepted, though refused in a manner the most delicate. In reply, he declared the obligations felt for this renewed evidence of regard; and though he could not accept of it, yet, as it was the result of the most generous feelings, he solicited that the amount might be applied to the assistance and relief of those whose relatives, during the siege, had fallen in battle. The proposition made was acceded to; and the amount subscribed, and which had been designed expressly for his relief, was disposed of for the benefit of the widow and fatherless."

THE COURT MARTIAL OF McKENZIE,

Opened last Wednesday, at New York. The charges against McK. are five in number, viz. 1. Murder—2. Oppressively killing by hanging—3 Illegal punishment—4. Oppression, by addressing taunting language to Spencer, just before his execution—5. Cruelty and oppression, in maltreating his crew on his last voyage.

McKenzie admitted the execution of Spencer, and als., but that he was justified. He pleaded *not guilty* to all the charges. His counsel are John Duer and Geo. Griffin, Esqrs.

☞ The New York Tribune says, they have it from a source which cannot be questioned that the decision of the Court of Inquiry was unanimous, and very decided in its approval of McKenzie's conduct.

In the trial nowgoing on, the judge Advocate is to be assisted by Benjamin F. Butler and Charles O' Connor, Esqs., New York, who were retained for this purpose by Hon. John C. Spencer, Secretary at War.

TEXAS.

We alluded in our Saturday's paper to the melancholy situation of this Republic, and find our statement confirmed by following letter in the New Orleans Bulletin. The best days of Texas are passed:

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 15, 1843.

Sir: Under cover I send you an extra containing the latest accounts from our little army. My private information convinces me that the worst therein stated is true, whilst the better part killing 400 Mexicans is untrue. There is no doubt but Col. Fisher's division has been captured. We are all in confusion here—doubt hangs on the minds of all as to future events. The prudent and business portion of community believe that we shall be invaded both by land and sea in a short time. The fall of Yucatan will be the signal for this event.

"You have all the papers by this boat, and can form your own opinions. We are in a bad way and I am sorry to proclaim it. Distrust pervades all classes of our community. Business is suspended. We have no money in trade—none in the notional treasury. No credit abroad, and it is utterly impossible for us to obtain any relief any where in case we are invaded by a powerful force. Many will continue to remove to the United States, as heretofore; but a large majority will remain and prove victorious or die in defence of their country and homes."

There is a man in Boston whose heart is so hard that his wife has to bathe it in tears before he will kiss the baby, and he is such an unbeliever in this world's goods that he don't think the brat is his. Oh!

A western paper says that there is a place in Arkansas, where the squirrels are so fat that they can't climb a tree, and where there is a lake on which the ducks are so plenty, that they wait for you to shoot them, and then swim to the shore before dying.

LOOK OUT.—Bills of the Stillwater Canal Bank, at Orono, Me. signed E. P. Butler, Cashier, and Nathaniel Treat, President, which are worthless, are in circulation in Boston altered to Blackstone Canal Bank at Providence, patent stereotype plate.

ATTEMPTED PIRACY AND MURDER.

The following intelligence was brought to Boston from Pernambuco, by Capt. Toule, of the brig Lucy, and appeared in the papers of that city on Saturday.

An atrocious attempt was made, on the 25th of November, by the first and second mates of the brig Poultney of Baltimore, to murder Capt. Mouatt, the master, and take the vessel. This occurred on a fine moonlight evening, when the vessel was north of the equator and about eighteen or twenty days' sail of her destined port. It was the watch of the second mate, a South Carolinian (born in Charleston) of good birth and education. At 1 A. M. the Captain came on deck, being not exactly satisfied with the lookout kept by the second mate.

He saw nothing unusual, however (except that the young man was pacing the deck in a hurried manner) so he went below again and turned in. About three o'clock, however, he awoke and found the fire in the cabin had gone out, or been extinguished. He arose and as he went up the companion-way, he saw the second mate looking into the cabin, into which he (the Captain) was prostrated by a blow on the head before he could gain the deck.

He called the chief mate to assist him, but the man went forward and prevented the crew, who had been aroused by the noise, from going aft, as he said the captain would shoot the first hand that approached the cabin. When Capt. M. recovered consciousness he found himself bleeding on the cabin floor and the second mate prepared to give him his death blow with a marling spike. He begged his life and promised silence. The steward then came into the cabin, and the 2d mate, on learning that the crew had been informed of everything, relinquished his murderous intentions. But when Capt. Mouatt went into his state-room to open his medicine chest, the 2d mate seized the captain's pistols, and threw them overboard. The U. S. Consul at Pernambuco, on the arrival of the vessel there, had the 2d mate arrested, but advised the captain to take the chief mate to Rio Janiero, as he could not get along without him, and to deliver him to the U. S. Consul at the latter port.

The crew testified, on examination, that they had overheard the mates discussing their scheme the day before the attempt; had been asked to join it, but refused. Did not tell Capt. Mouatt, because they did not think the mates serious.—Heard the life of the captain menaced, and learned it was the intention of the mates, if successful, to take the brig round the Horn, and make a pirate of her.

Capt. Mouatt is an old trader, 65 years of age. He was very easy to his crew. Both mates will be sent to Baltimore for trial. The wounds of the captain were severe.

AMOS KENDALL.

We suppose it is entirely unnecessary for us to tell who the person is whose name stands at the head of this article. We need not tell how he rose from obscurity step by step, by the resistless force of his powerful intellect, to a seat in the cabinet. We need not tell with what steadiness and sunlight clearness he has, from his youth upward, until his head is silvered over, been the advocate of human rights and human liberty. But we must tell—and we would that our words were fire—that this great man and tried and true-hearted patriot, has been ruined in property, and is now within the prison limits of Washington, simply for his fidelity AS A PUBLIC OFFICER. The facts we have published before, and shall not now repeat them. All men who have investigated the matter concede that his present unhappy situation is the result of his integrity as Postmaster General.

Now our express object in writing upon this subject is to call the attention of the legislature to it. The matter is before Congress, and in this emergency every democratic State should sustain Mr. Kendall's claim upon the government. Several legislatures have already passed resolutions in his favor, and we hope democratic Maine will not be behind the age. A little investigation will satisfy them that the demand for redress is an equitable one. The jury, who brought in their verdict against him, added that in their opinion Congress should restore the amount of damages to Mr. Kendall. [American.

FEDERALISM has had the government two years! The 'Godlike' has sat two years at the helm! And what is the result? First, thirty millions of public debt! next, no credit, no money! next, about twelve or fifteen millions of treasury notes and interest, to be paid in the present year! next, twenty-five millions of new appropriations to be met during the present year! Finally, only about twelve millions of income from duties, and two millions from the public lands, these (near) forty millions of demands upon the treasury during this year! This is the state of the country!—the state to which federalism has brought it in two brief years.—*Washington Globe.*

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—A young medical student named Cochran, has been running a hoax all round upon the professors and believers of neurology—a regular *circular* saw. He pretended to yield to the magnetic influence—professed insensibility to pain, and on one occasion eat a gill of salt, declaring it was white sugar.

Never talk of your parentage; for, if it is honorable, you virtually acknowledge your claims to rest on the merits of others; or, if it is mean, you wish to show that something good has at length come out of Nazareth; or, if it is neither, your conversation can be interesting only to yourself.

'Why does Jewell wiggle his tail, pa?'
'Because he is pleased my son.'
A few days afterwards, the son skinned an eel by way of recreation.
'How could you be so cruel, my boy?'
'Cruel, pa! the eel wiggled his tail all the time, and so I'm sure he was wonderfully pleased.'

"Frank," said a young woman to a diffident suitor, who had for some time been making evening calls upon her without fully declaring himself—"Frank, if you wish to marry me, I wish to know it, so that I may make preparation." A long pause ensued—at length Frank broke silence and exclaimed, "No meat, no corn, and fishing almost over! Good Lord!—Nell, I can't!" Frank's answer was at least a *frank* one.

MARRIED.

In Brooksville, Andrew Gray, aged 18, to Miss H. Howard, aged 19 years.

In Philips, Mr Miles Gordon of Weld, to Miss Betsey Judkins.

In Jay, Mr Ebenezer Whitney of Phillips, to Mrs. Dorcas Parlin; Mr Isaac S. Townsend of Wilton, to Miss Drusilla Drury.

DIED.

In Poland, Hon. Josiah Dunn, 59.

In Brunswick, David Dunlap, Esq., aged 65 years.

In Vassalboro', Mr Caleb Cross, a Revolutionary pensioner, aged 96.

Hebron Academy.

THE Spring Term in Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on Wednesday, the first day of March next. The course of studies the same as in similar Institutions. Tuition, $2 50 a quarter, or 25 cents a week for a shorter time. Board reasonable.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.

Feb. 6th, 1843. 41

Treasurer's Notice,—BETHEL.

Non-Resident Money Tax, 1842.

Owners' Names.	No. of Lots.	No. of Range	No. of Acres.	Value. $	Am't of Tax. $
Amos Grover, piece of Amasa Bean Farm,			3 1|2	26	25
Webster of Strafford			10	20	19
Stephen G. Stevens,	3	7	100	150	1 42
Do	1	5	50	40	38
Isaac Adams			100	175	1 66
James Swan of Newry,	13	9	100	120	1 14
Barker Burbank,	20	1	50	30	28
Do	27	1	50	50	47
Do	25	1	100	100	95
James Wheeler,	30	1	100	100	05
Methodist Parsonage			1	100	65
O'Neil W. Robinson,			50	60	57
William Reed	2	4	100	20	19
Do	4	2	100	60	57
Nathan Weston	5	3	100	30	28
Unknown,	11	2	100	30	28
do	12	2	100	30	28
Cyrus Plummer,			75	40	30
Peter Holt,			69	69	65
Samuel Rawson's heirs,			50	30	28
Heirs of Moses Mason,			50	80	76
Solomon Crockett, part of Samuel Gossom Farm,			30	30	28
Charles Curtis	1	2	100	30	28
do	3	3	100	50	48
Piece of land taken from Stephen Bartlett Farm			7 1|2	150	1 42
Unknown,	11	7	100	60	58
Timothy Walker,	1	5	50	40	38
Frederick Ballard,	20	3	100	40	38
Enoch Bartlett,			1|8	25	24
Stevens & Hazen				30	28
Parsons, or unknown,	6	1	100	100	95
					$18 15

BETHEL, January 3, 1843.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the tax on the Non-Resident lands committed to me for collection as assessed by the Assessors of Bethel for the year 1842.

GILMAN CHAPMAN,
Collector of Bethel.

The above is a true copy of the Non-Resident Tax turned to me by Gilman Chapman, Collector for the town of Bethel for 1842.

ELIAS M. CARTER, Treasurer
of Bethel for 1842.

Bethel, January 28, 1843. 3w40

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

YOUR petitioners, inhabitants of Greenwood and vicinity, would humbly represent, that there are two County roads running about two miles paralell with each other, commencing at Walker's Mills in Bethel and terminating about one hundred rods below Locke's Mills in Greenwood; that the western road is very rarely travelled and out of repair, and that there are a number of sandy hills on the eastern road which can easily be avoided at a trifling expense and not lengthen the distance: Your petitioners would therefore pray that you discontinue the western road, above named, and alter the other by beginning at Walker's Mills and following up the stream on the east side and intersecting the road as now travelled near Wm. Whitman's house in Bethel—thence following said road to the west branch of Alden river, near Locke's Mills, thence diverging to the left and following near the edge of Meadow Brook Bog, and intersecting the road as now travelled to Meadow Brook Bridge. Your petitioners would also pray that you straighten the County road near Solomon Annis' in Bethel, beginning near the intersection of the Bird Hill road and terminating near where the now travelled road intersects the Bethel Hill road; and also that you view the road between Pool's Hill in Greenwood and David Noyes' in Norway, and make such alterations as you think proper and expedient: These alterations your petitioners deem highly important and called for by the travelling public; and as in duty bound will ever pray SAM'L B. LOCKE, & 23 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of December, 1842, by adjournment.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at Samuel Putnam's Tavern in said Greenwood, on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of April next at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the routes set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order thereon to be posted up in three public places in said towns of Bethel, Greenwood and Norway, and by causing like copies to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Bethel, Greenwood and Norway, and publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first publication in said Newspaper, and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.
40 Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS Bethiah Fobes, of Peru, in the County of Oxford, by her Mortgage Deed dated January 10, 1842, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Vol. 64, page 91, conveyed to the subscriber, of Buckfield in said County, Physician, "seventy-five acres of land situated in said Peru in Lunt's Upper Tract, so called," more particularly described in said Deed, to which reference is had; and whereas the condition in said Mortgage has been broken, I claim a foreclosure of the same, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided. WM. BRIDGHAM.

Buckfield, February 3d, 1843. 40

BETHEL ACADEMY.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the first of March next—Tuition, $3,00—Board from $1,00 to $1,50.

M. SOULE, Principal.

Bethel, Jan. 20, 1843. 3weow39

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

Levi P. Sawyer, Administrator of the Estate of Solomon H. Milliken, late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, also a petition praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of two hundred dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges, and also a petition of the widow of said deceased praying that her dower may be assigned her out of the Real Estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy; 39
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Philip Hunt, Administrator of the estate James F. R. S. Hunt, late of Chatham, in the county of Carroll, N. H. deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true copy, *39
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford on the 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

Charity Palmer, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Moses Palmer, late of Hiram, in said county, deceased, having presented her 3d account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, *39
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

On the petitions of **Mary Farrar,** widow of David Farrar late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the Personal, and that her Dower may be assigned out of the Real Estate whereof the said Deceased died, seized, and possessed,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three week successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, * 39
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Hannah Warren, Administratrix of the estate of John Warren, late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, having presented her 3d account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said admin'trix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
Copy, Attest: 39
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

ON the Petition of **Elbridge Gerry,** Administrator of the Estate of Rowland H. Gerry, late of said Waterford, deceased, praying for License to sell so much of the Real Estate of said Deceased, as may be necessary to raise the sum of two thousand dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges,—It was

Ordered,—

That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy; 39
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Timothy Gibson, Administrator of the estates of Daniel Bracket & Zechariah Gibson, both late of Brownfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his 2nd account of his administration of the estate of said Bracket, and his first account of administration of the estate of said Zechariah Gibson,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy; 39
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JAMES WHITNEY,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to MOSES PATTE.

Albany, January 16, 1843. 3w39

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS Issachar Andrews of Lovell, in the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of August, A. D. 1841, by his deed of mortgage of that date conveyed to me a certain tract of Land numbered Forty two in the Fourth Division of Lots in the town of Lovell, and recorded in the District Registry for the Western District in said County, Liber 21, Fol. 410 & 411; and whereas, the condition of said mortgage is broken, I give this public notice to foreclose the same agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

SIMEON CUMMINGS.

Paris, February 2d, 1843. 40

LYMAN DANIELS, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
ANDOVER, MAINE.

COLLECTOR'S DEEDS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC NEARLY SEVEN YEARS.

Benjamin Brandreth's Pills.

THIS vegetable and truly innocent medicine, PURIFIES THE BLOOD, and immediately stays the further PROGRESS OF DISEASE in the bodies of those whose powers of life are not already exhausted. Where human means can avail, there scarcely is any complaint, or form of sickness, that the BRANDRETH PILLS do not relieve and generally cure. Although these pills produce a KNOWN EFFECT, that effect is not to prostrate the body, as with other medicines, but the frame is invigorated by the removal of the cause of weakness, the morbid, the vitiated humors from the blood.

Harmless in themselves, they merely

ASSIST NATURE

To throw out the occasion of sickness from the body, and they require no alteration in the diet or clothing.

In fact, the human body is better able to sustain without injury, the inclemency of the weather, while under the influence of this INFECTION DESTROYER, DISEASE ERADICATING MEDICINE, than at any other time.

The importance of Brandreth's Pills for seamen and travellers is, therefore, self evident.

By the timely use of this Medicine how much anxiety and sickness might we not prevent! Cold, Billious affections, Typhus, Scarlet and fevers of all kinds, would be unknown! But where sickness does exist, let no time be lost, let the BRANDRETH PILLS be at once sent for, that the Remedy may be applied, without further loss of time.

—TO BE REMEMBERED—

That Brandreth's Pills have stood a seven years' test in the United States.

That they are a vegetable and innocent medicine, yet all powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent infectious, or otherwise.

That they purify the blood, and stay the further progress of disease in the human body.

That, in many cases, where the dreadful ravages o ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance, no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

That a DEATH BLOW has been struck upon counterfeits, READ WHAT FOLLOWS.

Security to the patrons of Brandreth's Pills.

NEW LABELS.

The New Labels on a single Box of the Genuine Brandreth's Pills, contain

5063 LETTERS!!!!

In consequence of the great variety of Counterfeit Labels of PRETENDED Brandreth's Pills, and which, in many instances, so nearly resemble in outward appearance the genuine of the old style, as often to deceive the unwary; Doctor Brandreth, acting under a sense of duty to the public, has employed those celebrated artists, Messrs. Perkins & Durand, who have succeeded in producing at great cost three New Labels, from steel, of extreme difficulty of execution, and of so complicated a nature, as to amount to an impossibility of imitation, being considered by judges a master-piece in the art of engraving.

The Border of the top, and also of the under label, is composed of the most elaborate and chaste patters of lace work. To crown the climax of these beautiful labels, the paper upon which they are printed is previously printed with Red Ink, after a design so exquisite and minute as to DEFY competition; the top and the under label each contain the words "BENJ. BRANDRETH'S PILLS," written in red ink nearly two hundred times—the top & under label containing, therefore, upwards of five thousand letters.

There is also upon the top, the under, and the side label, two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one being his regular signature thus—B. Brandreth; and the other his full signature, thus—Benjamin Brandreth; both being fac similies of the writing of Dr. Brandreth, to imitate which is forgery.

The Brandreth Pills having these labels upon them, can be relied upon as the true and genuine.

Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, 241 Broadway, N. Y

N. E. OFFICE,
19, HANOVER STREET, 19,
BOSTON.

Sub-Agents in Oxford County will be supplied by Mr. JOHN O. LANGLEY, my only travelling Agent in Maine —or by ordering from my *Principal N. E. Office*, 19, HANOVER STEET, 19—BOSTON.

NEVER think to procure GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS in Oxford County but of the following regular Agents for their sale.

PARIS,	THOMAS CROCKER.
Paris, N.	Alanson Briggs & Co.
Paris Cape,	C. F. Kittredge.
Albany,	Jacob H. Lovejoy & Co.
Bethel,	Ira C. Kimball.
"	E. M. Carter.
"	Washington Bray.
"	——— Ward.
Buckfield,	Artemas F. Cole & Co.
Canton,	J. M. Deshon.
Denmark,	Gibson & Ingalls.
Dixfield,	I. N. & C. Stanley.
Fryeburg,	H. C. Buswell.
Hartford,	Winslow Hall.
Hiram,	John V. Hubbard.
Livermore,	Samuel R. Nason.
"	Jefferson Coolidge.
"	Kelsey & Kimball.
"	Britton & Washburn.
Lovell,	James Walker.
Mexico,	Curtis P. Howe.
Norway,	W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford,	Charles Durell.
Porter,	John Higgins.
Rumford,	Joshua Graham.
"	Otis C. Bolster.
"	Alvin Bolster.
Sweden,	Benjamin Nevers.
Turner,	Mitchell & Bradford.
"	Philo Clark.
"	Ezekiel Martin.
Waterford,	Abel Houghton.
"	Jotham Goodnow.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
Sole Proprietor of Brandreth's V. U. Pills.
April 1, 1842. eply50ns9os

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

WILL be sold immediately, at a great discount from former prices, the stock of the subscriber, consisting of Stationery, Books, Medicines, Fancy Goods Stoves, &c. &c. for READY PAY ONLY.

W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, Dec. 26, 1842. 34tf

THEDORA MERRILL

HAS just returned from Boston, and offers a beautiful assortment of

MOUSLIN DE LAINES, ALEPINES, SAXONY CLOTHS, CALICOES,

From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.

Silk & Cotton Velvet.

SHAWLS; GLOVES; TRIMMINGS for Gentlemen's Clothes.

Dress & Bonnet Silk.

CLOAK CLOTHS.

A splendid assortment of RIBBONS, LACES, and a variety of smaller articles at low prices.

Miss M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order.
Oxford, Nov. 1841. tf 27

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,

Attorney at Law,

BUCKFIELD, Me.

HAVING been supplied with all necessary papers is now ready to assist those who purpose to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. Any business under said Act entrusted to him will be faithfully attended to.

March 3, 1842. 44

$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
STYLED
THE LION OF THE DAY.

TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Billous, Dyspeptic,* and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hosack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia,* in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Billous Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Billous complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

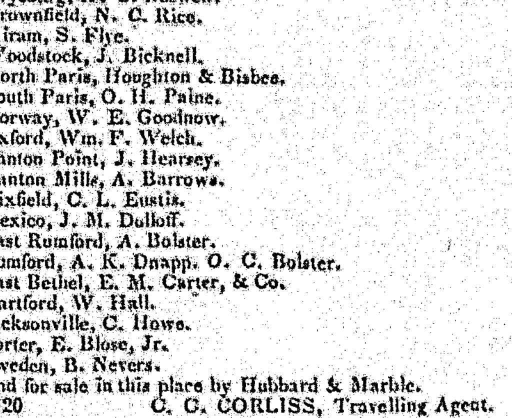
For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

A GENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dulloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Dnapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Blose, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.
And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.
1y20 C. G. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.



FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, CONSUMPTION, WHOOPING COUGH, and all Pulmonary Affections and Diseases of the Lungs, this is believed to be the most efficacious Medicine ever known in America, for proof of which we would refer to those who have used it, and to the numerous certificates of Physicians and others attached to the inside wrapper of each bottle.

Dr. Amory Hunting of Franklin, Mass. writes that after having prescribed the usual remedies without relief, and having consulted with several eminent physicians, he has found the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to have had the desired effect, and recommended it as a safe, convenient and efficacious remedy.

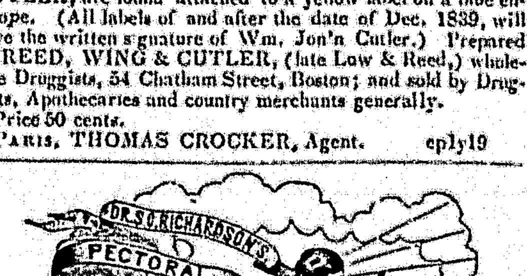
Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N. H., writes that to his knowledge, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it.

The public are particularly cautioned against the many *Counterfeits or Imitations* which have partially or wholly assumed the name of the genuine article.

*** Be assured that it is not genuine unless one or both of the written signatures of SAMPSON REED or WM. JON'N CUTLER, are found attached to a yellow label on a blue envelope. (All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839, will have the written signature of Wm. Jon'n Cutler.) Prepared by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Low & Reed,) wholesale Druggists, 54 Chatham Street, Boston; and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and country merchants generally.

Price 50 cents.

PARIS, THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19



DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S
PECTORAL BALSAM

—OF—

SPIKENARD, BLOOD ROOT, WILD CHERRY AND COMFREY.

THE most effectual remedy ever known for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Pain in the Side, Shortness of Breath, and ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

It affords wonderful relief to those laboring under these complaints, and the use of one bottle will satisfy the most incredulous that they possess a healing power above

EVERY THING HERETOFORE DISCOVERED.

Around each bottle is a Treatise on Consumption, its causes, symptoms and cure, with full and particular directions for using the Balsam, what food, drinks, clothing, air, exercise, &c., should be used.

This Valuable Healing Cough Balsam,

Possessing the restorative virtues of many Roots and Rare Plants, which have been prepared with great care, can be obtained of the regularly appointed Agents, Merchants, Traders, Druggists, Apothecaries, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the N. E. States.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Doctor's Office, 15 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON.—Price, 50 cents.

For sale, in this place by T. CROCKER; & by the Agents for the Doctor's Medicines throughout the County.—[ep6m21]

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FOR THE COUNTIES OF
CUMBERLAND & OXFORD,
POLAND, Me.

WRIGHT'S
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Of the North American College of Health.

NATURAL PRINCIPLES. It is written in the book of nature and common sense, that the natural vegetable productions of every country are, if properly applied, amply sufficient for the cure of every malady incident to that climate.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGEAABLE PILLS

are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil and are therefore better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as they are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth subject to

ONLY ONE DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, or in other words, impurity, and cure every form of this one disease, on natural principles, that is, by Cleansing and Purifying the Body, it must be plain to every reflecting mind that a perseverence in the use of the medicine, according to directions, will be absolutely certain to drive every malady from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, do we not drain it of its superabundant water? In like manner, if we would restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS will be found a delightful medicine for carrying out this grand purifying principle, because they expell all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease, in an easy and natural manner, and while they every day,,

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits!

The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are cautioned against being deceived by medicine purporting to be Indian Pills, manufactured by one A. .. NOCROSS, who is travelling about the county, endeavoring by every artifice to palm off his worthless trash for the genuine.

It should be remembered that all genuine medicine has the title expressed in full on the sides of the boxes thus:—

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
(INDIAN PURGATIVE)
Of the North American College of Health.

And that all Travelling Agents are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by *William Wright,* Vice President of the N. A. Coll. of Health. All travellers, therefore, who offer Indian Pills for sale, and cannot show a certificate of Agency as above described, will be known as wicked imposters.

Purchasers will further remember that the counterfeiters in the hope of evading the law, have omitted the name of 'Wright' and substituted some other words in its place, the medicine must have the words

"*WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.*"

on the sides or the boxes; and that all with the above omissions are positively spurious.

And also round the borders of the label will be found in small type "Entered according to an Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the *Eastern* District of Pennsylvania.'

It will further be observed that the printed directions for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT
Of the North American College of Health.

Thus it will be seen, that trifling attention on the part of the purchaser to the above particulars, will put an effectual stop to this wholesale robbery, and drive, it is hoped, all depredators upon society to an honest calling.

The following highly respectable persons have been appointed agents for the sale of the above invaluble medicine.

AGENTS.
Oxford County.

Andover, Lewis Crockett.	*Livermore(Haine's Corner)* Samuel R. Nelson.
Albany, Jacob H. Lovejoy.	*Lovell,* James Walker.
Bethel, Ira C. Kimball.	*Mexico,* James L. Dolloff.
Bethel E., Elias M. Carter & Co.	*Norway,* Wm. E. Goodnow.
Brownfield, Daniel Tyler.	*Norway N.* Janathan Swift.
Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood.	*Oxford,* Charles Durell.
Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon.	*Paris,* Thomas Crocker.
Cantin, Holland & Austin.	*Paris N.* Alanson Briggs.
Dixfield, Chase & Eustis.	*Paris S.* O. H. Paine.
Dixfield E., H. J. Dakin.	*Porter,* John Higgins.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.	*Rumford Point,* J. H. Wardwell
Fryeburg N. D. W. O'Brion & Co.	*Rumford Centre,* J. Graham.
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.	*Rumford Falls,* A. Bolster.
Harlford, Winslow Hall.	*Sumner,* Jeremiah Howe.
Hiram, Alpheus Spring.	*Sumner N.* L. & R. Crocker.
Livermore, Strickland & Morrison.	*Turner,* J. Blake & Son.
Livermore N. J. Coolidge.	*Turner Centre,* Mitchell & Bradford.

Price 25 cents per box with full directions.

All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus—"*N. E. Office N. A. College of Health,* 198 Tremont St. Boston, Mass."

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Purchasers must be particular and ask for *Wright's* Indian Vegetable Pills.

Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only authorized Agent for this Village. epoly18

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—Taken on Execution, (the same having been attached on the original writ) and will be sold at public Vendue at the Office of Lyman Rawson in Rumford, in said County, on Saturday, the 25th day of February next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, —All the right which Moses Abbot has to redeem the following described real estate situated in Andover, in said County, bounded as follows:—Beginning at the stake and stones at the public road on the West side of said road in the direction of the dividing line between Lots No. 10 & 11, first Range, west side of the river; thence westerly on said dividing line fourteen rods to a stake and stones; thence south 37 deg. east twenty-eight rods to a stake and stones; thence south 56 deg. east sixteen rods to the aforesaid road as it is now travelled; thence westerly by the said road to the first mentioned bound, containing three acres more or less. Said premises were mortgaged on the twelfth day of November, A. D. 1839, to Silvanus Poor, Treasurer of said Andover, to secure the payment of twenty-five dollars with interest.

CHA'S A. KIMBALL, Dept. She'ff.
Rumford, Dec. 12, 1842. cwch

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of James H. Robbins, late of *Waterford,* in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the sixteenth day of January, 1843, are allowed to creditors for bringing in and proving their claims against said estate, and and that they will be in session to receive and examine the same on the first Monday of May, June, and July next, from one to four o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Elbridge Gerry, Esq. in *Waterford.*

January 19, 1843.

DANIEL BROWN,
O'NEIL W. ROBINSON.

BECKETT & INGRAHAM,
TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Broadcloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

No. 7, Exchange Street,

WM. C. BECKETT, }
WM. W. INGRAHAM, } PORTLAND. 3m20

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

S. H. TEWKSBURY, M. D.
SURGEON & PHYSICIAN,
OXFORD, Me.

Dr. T. H. Brown,
SURGEON DENTIST,
PARIS HILL.

BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

SALT RHEUM.

THE subscriber having, as he has reason to believe, discovered a certain cure for the Salt Rheum; and which may also be considered as a remedy for various other humors or cantaneous diseases, would inform the public that he has applied for and received the United States Letters Patent, from the proper authority at the city of Washington, for said remedy, which he denominates a Compound for the cure of the Salt Rheum and other Diseases of the Skin.

He is aware that some may doubt whether there is any cure for the disease. He has often doubted it himself. Many things however, once deemed impossible are now accomplished.

Salt Rheum, he knows, by sad experience, is a disorder not easily conquered. He was himself dreadfully afflicted with it more than *twenty years,* and at times, for months together, was unable to labor, and sometimes even to walk, or dress himself He applied to many physicians,—and tried various things prescribed by them and others, but found little relief.

In the spring of 1833, being very sick with the disease, he had well nigh given up all hope of recovery. At that time, he received from a friend a list of articles, chiefly indigenous to our own fields and forests, and admitted to be good for the complaint, which articles he immediately caused to be procured.—With these things, and others, which he had found in some degree beneficial, he formed a compound, and applied it to his diseased and distressed frame. In three weeks, (he can say with truth and pleasure, and he ought to do it with much gratitude,) he was comparatively well; and shortly after was restored to perfect health, so far as regards Salt Rheum; and continues so to this day, a period of seven years.

Thousands of persons afflicted by this grievous malady, have made use of this remedy, and as far as he can learn, it has rarely failed to give satisfaction. In many cases its good effects have been truly wonderful.

He will not state, as too many do, that his Compound is a cure for all diseases; but he has reason to believe that it is not only a cure for the Salt Rheum, but good for all humors, such as Ring Worm, Scald Head, Shingles, Leprosy, Itch, and especially good for the barber's or Jackson itch, &c. &c. It has also been used for the Piles with the best effect.

No person can fear any evil from it, however old, or young, or feeble, for it is simple and may be applied with safety.

The following certificates and recommendations show how effectual this remedy is, when properly applied, viz:—

Mr. N. A. Sprague, Agent for Nantucket, in a letter dated April 24th, 1840, to the patentee, says:—*Many cures have been performed on this Island by using your Compound. In fact, in no instance where I have sold it, has it failed to give great satisfaction. I wish you to send me another box containing as the last, viz. 100 packages.*

This newly discovered and valuable medicine, Trufant's Patent Compound, has already been proved by hundreds in this vicinity, to be a sure cure for *Salt Rheum.* It has affected cures after REGULAR PHYSICIANS had declared that the datients were incurable.

From the Portland Christian Mirror.

SALT RHEUM—TRUFANT'S COMPOUND.

We copy the following paragraph from the Lincoln Telegraph published in Bath, the residence of Mr. Trufant. 'The character of the man, the circumstances in which he made his discovery, as well as the many effectual tests to which his remedy has been subjected, are an adequate guard to the public against imposition. The use of it by a member of our family has done much to secure our confidence in its efficacy. We hope Mr. Trufant will not suffer his care in the preperation to abate a single iota, in consequence of the growing demand for his compound, Let it not degenerate.

Remedy for Salt Rheum.—We call attention to the advertisement of this valuable medicine in another column. It has been supposed that no infallible remedy for this loathesome disease could be found. But from the numerous testimonials from individuals in almost every part of the country, which we have seen, and from the personal testimony of many of our friends and acquaintances, who have received permanent benefit from his medicine, we are constrained to believe that Mr TRUFANT has succeeded in discovering a compound which, if applied in a faithful manner, will entirely cure even the most obstinate cases. It is but a short time since Mr. Trufant has consented to spread this medicine before the public, but already many thousands have been induced to try it, and so far as can be ascertained, with the most flattering success, as the numerous certificates of patients, and letters from agents, now in his possession, will abundantly show. Not only is this remedy becoming exceedingly popular in this country, but by mere accident a bottle or package was carried by one of our shipmasters to an acquaintance in Havre, France. The properties of the medicine having been amply and wonderfully proved in an astonishing cure, the effect has been that orders for large quantities have been directed to the proprietor, to be forwarded to Havre and its vicinity. All who are troubled with the Salt Rheum, will do well to give it a faithful trial.

The undersigned, inhabitants of Bath, certify that we have used the medicine prepared by William B. Trufant, as a remedy for the Salt Rheum, and have found it to be the best we have ever known; and having no doubt that it is a valuable discovery, take the liberty to recommend it to all who are afflicted with that inveterate malady.

Daniel Marston, Jr.	Nath'l Swasy,
Thomas Donnel,	William Gardiner,
Elwill Robinson,	Jesse Russell,
A. L. Stimson,	A. W. Turner,
James Hamilton,	Aaron Donnell,
Henry C. Donnell,	Martin Anderson,
Thos. P. I. Webb,	Elisha Higgins,
Luke Lambard,	H. B. Webb, Jr.

Prepared and sold by the subscriber at his store in Water street, Bath, Maine. *Also,* by

WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway,

Agent for the County of Oxford. The following persons are also appointed *Agents,* viz:—Andover, Lewis Crockett; Bethel Hill, R. A. Chapman & Co.; Dixfield, C. T. Chase,—Greenwood, J. & W. Stevens; Hartford, W. Hall; Woodstock, J. R. Briggs; Rumford, Otis C. Bolster; Sumner, ———; Waterford, Jotham Goodnow; Albany, ——— Lovejoy.

Price—One Dollar, with full directions.

All letters from abroad must be *Post paid.*

WM. B. TRUFANT.
March 1, 1842. eoply43

Astonishing News!

"*THE TIME MAY COME WHEN CONSUMPTION WILL BE CLASSED WITH THE CURABLE DISEASES.*"—[R. BUTE, M. D., 1432.

THE subscriber announces the gratifying intelligence that he has received from England a large supply of

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE!

The only Compound known to the Medical Faculty which will effect a SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE OF THAT DREADFUL MALADY

CONSUMPTION,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

Such as Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

For the last five years the HUNGARIAN BALSAM has been in extensive use in Great Britain, and throughout the Continent of Europe, where it has completely astounded the Medical Faculty, by its unparalleled success in the cure of

THE MOST HOPELESS CASES

of Consumption ever brought under their notice. In England it has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and the English papers are full of extravagant eulogiums upon it, and upon its distinguished author. In the Hospitals of Paris all other remedies have been thrown aside by order of the medical overseers.

The great merit of Dr. Buchan's Balsam is this—in all cases of Pulmonary complaints it gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

A single bottle will reveal its astonishing virtues, and open at once the *fountain* of health and strength to the afflicted.

TRY IT—TRY IT to-day—to-morrow is uncertain, and in case of life and death should never be appealed to.

IT IS THE ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN WHICH CAN CERTAINLY CURE

CONSUMPTION.

The subscriber has been appointed by Dr. Buchan Sole Agent for the United States.

Price of the Balsam, only $1 per bottle, with full directions Dissertation on Consumption, Notices and Certificates of Remarkable Cures, &c.

DAVID F. BRADLEE,
Sole Agent for the United States.

62 COURT STEET 62
OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF BRATTDE STREET.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by

WM. E. GOODNOW,

Agent for the County of Oxford.

Merchants and others in want of any of the above, can be surplied as aforesaid.

Dec 26, 1842. 84tf

Administrators' & Guardians'
DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

SHACKLEY & HOWE,

DEALERS IN

English, American & West India Goods,

ALSO IN

Hard & Crockery Ware, Oils & Paints, Dye Stuffs & Medicine, Books & Stationery, and Furs of all descriptions.

All of which they offer for sale as cheap as the cheapest.

—WANTED—

In exchange for Goods, all kinds of Country Produce, **Dried Apples, Butter & Cheese, Shingles & Clapboards.**

—ALSO—

10,000 BUSHELS OF GOOD HOUSE ASHES.

CASH WILL BE PAID FOR

HIDES, WOOL SKINS AND SHIPPING FURS.

Please call and examine for yourselves.

EBEN. C. SHACKLEY.
JEREMIAH HOWE.
Norway, December, 1842. 4web

Fall Goods! Fall Goods!!

CHARLES F. KITTREDGE,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received from Boston a good assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which he will sell at LOW PRICES for CASH, or approved credit.

He also has, and intends to keep, on hand all kinds o

LUMBER,

such as Boards, Plank, Shingle and Clapbords.
South Paris, Nov. 1, 1842. tf 26

ONE PRICE STORE.

New Store and New Goods.

If you want to get your money's worth call at

HALL & DOW'S

Store, in Norway Village, directly opposite the Office of Levi Whitman, Esq. and you will find a good Stock of

ENGLISH & AMERICAN DRY GOODS.
DOMESTIC GOODS of all kinds
HARD WARE, CROCKERY, CHINA, & GLASS WARE, W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES,
(Liquors excepted.)

which they offer, in large or small quantities, at so low a rate that no one in the country can undersell them.—Our motto is, "*a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling,*" therefore we give no credit, but sell for pay down, either *Cash or Country Produce.* Our goods were purchased at the present unprecedented low prices, and we sell accordingly—

Molasses 20 cents the Gallon.
Salt, 50 cents the Bushel.
Saleratus, 7 cents the lb.
Coffee, 8½ " "
Nails, 5½ " " and all other goods as cheap as are sold in Portland.

—WANTED AS ABOVE—

5000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
1000 DO. BEANS,
1000 DO. FLAX SEED.

Dec. 20, 1842. istwtaltoffe

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

Feb. 14, 1842. 41

To the Honorable County Commissioners Court to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, the 4th Tuesday of Dec. 1842, by adjournment.

WE the undersigned Petitioners would respectfully represent to your Honors, that the public good requires that a County road should be laid out on the most feasible route from Andover corner, through Roxbury and Mexico to Dixfield Village. We request your Honors to make such alterations as you may deem necessary in the County road now travelled from Roxbury to Dixfield Village—as will in duty bound ever pray,

EBEN. W. GREGG, & 30 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of December, 1842, by adjournment.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the Tavern of Lewis Crockett in said Andover, on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock A. *M.* when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon, to be served on the Clerks of each of said towns thro' which said route passes, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the *Oxford* Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be grated.

Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

39 Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

BY virtue of a license from the honorable Probate Court for the County of Oxford, will be sold at private or public sale at the store of Houghton & Bisbee in Paris, on Saturday, the fourth day of March next, at 9 o'clock A. M. the following described real estate belonging to Wm W. Lucy L. Solon O, & Simeon W. Ryerson minor heirs of Simeon Ryerson, late of Paris, in said county, viz. their interest in a piece of land being a part of lots No. 27 and 28 in the sixth range of lots in said town, and being the homestead of said deceased, containing about three acres, also their interest in another tract of land being a piece of lots No 27 and 28 in said range, containing about two acres and being in Paris aforesaid. Also their interest in one other tract or parcel of real estate, being an undivided half of lots No. 25 and 26 in the sixth range of lots in said town, the whole of said tract containing about fifty acres and commonly known as the mineral spring lot, all of the above tracts or proceeds of land being subject to the widow's right of Dower. Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

WM. RUSS, Guardian of said minors.
Paris, Jan. 23, 1843.

FREEDOM.

THIS may certify that I this day give to my son Squire Stone, the remainder of his time to trade and act for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

HARMONY STONE.
Witness—THOMAS P. MARTIN.
Errol, N. H. Jan. 20, 1843. *3w39

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON VILLAGE, Me.